

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
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August 8, 1860.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.
THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.
JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.
March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863—ly.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:
Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.
C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
Philip Swigert, Frankfort.
John M. Todd, Frankfort.
William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.

John M. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

John C. Brent, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.

2nd Dist.—R. T. Peters, Hopkinsville.

3rd Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.
4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2nd Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3rd Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Denny, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

*NOTE.—The new Auditor, Wm. T. SAMUELS, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most comfortable and reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS
Being made at Cincinnati with Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:45 a. m. and 2:10 p. m.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 a. m. and 2:05 p. m.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4:52 a. m. and 12:55 p. m.
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:25 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Opatovina.

J. B. VAN DYKE,
Master of Trains.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were in the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; well as usual; 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light. Wore, when he left, dark in cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS,
Jailer of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder JAMES H. SMITH, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 130 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black thin whiskers and mustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDETT.

December 26, 1862—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice:

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jailor of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Bell is about twenty-two years of age, spare made, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.

July 15, 1863—w&tw 3m.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenton, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains

160 ACRES

of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, all the remainder lies well for cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well set in blue grass. The improvements are comfortable; and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good farm will be given to any one wishing such a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it.

There is other land adjoining which can be had on reasonable terms.

J. W. FRENCH.

Frankfort, August 5, 1863—3m.

*Paris Citizen insert to amount of \$3 and send bill to this office for payment.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S

SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10.
July 22, 1863—tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$150 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN LITCHFIELD killed and murdered one John Cotton on the 25th day of June, 1863, in the county of Christian, and has fled from justice and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Litchfield, and his delivery to the jailor of Christian county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

July 27th, 1863—w&tw 3m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:59 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payson's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leave Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

April 6, 1863.

SAMUEL GILL,
Superintendent.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's.

LEWIS & SONS.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.

Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862—May 14—tf.

JAMES A. HARPER,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,

LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING received the services of a competent auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.

N. Consignments of all kinds solicited.

January 1862.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE

AND CHARITY HOSPITAL,

No. 90 East 13th Street, near 4th Avenue.

THE 14th Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the 19th of October, 1863, and will continue until the first week in March, 1864.

FACULTY:

BENJAMIN I. RAPHAEL, M. D.,
Professor of General and Military Surgery and Surgical Pathology.

A. JACOBI, M. D.,
Professor of Infantile Pathology and Therapeutics.

E. NOEGGERATH, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women.

J. V. C. SMITH, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

WM. F. HOLCOMB, M. D.,
Professor of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery.

SAMUEL R. PERCY, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

HENRY G. COX, M. D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine.

P. H. VAN DER

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY,.....OCTOBER 2, 1863.

[From the N. Y. Ledger.]

National Insults—The Monroe Doctrine.

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

The reader may recollect that, in my last number, I quoted a passage from the London Quarterly Review for January, 1862, in which, among the things that proved the United States to have pursued for fifty years an offensive course toward Great Britain, shewing herself "not a loyal friend, but a grasping and bullying enemy," it was mentioned that President Pierce, on occasion of the negotiation between the two countries, relative to Central America, had "avowed his adherence to what is called the Monroe doctrine." At the close of the article I observed that, as far as the so-called Monroe doctrine "bore upon the affairs of Spanish America, it had the concurrence and warm approval of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. George Canning."

It was hardly to be expected that, so soon after Mr. Canning's time, the Monroe doctrine should so far have lost favor in England, that it should be characterized by a leading journalist as a national insult, and the act of a grasping and bullying enemy, for an American President to adhere to it. Even if the English government had wholly changed its own views on this subject (of which I have seen no proof), it was surely no matter of offense that an American President adhered to a declaration of one of his predecessors, made not merely with the approval of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, but, as I shall presently show, at his earnest and persevering solicitation.

But though the British government, as far as I am aware, has never intimated that it has changed its views on this subject (unless such an intimation is found in the lately repeated remark of Lord Palmerston, that perfect harmony exists between France and England as to the foreign policy of the two powers), it is confidently stated that the merchants of London "are well pleased with the course pursued by Louis Napoleon in Mexico." The following statement is found in the *City Article* of a recent number of the *London Times*: "It would be vain to deny that the feeling of the merchants of London is that on the whole, so far as the affair has proceeded, the Emperor Napoleon has done a great service, both political and commercial, to the world, in confirming the previous action of Spain in extinguishing the Monroe doctrine, and commercial, in restoring the intercourse of nations with a territory, which, from its geographical position and mineral wealth, can claim a general and almost exceptional importance."

It is very likely that individual "merchants of London," concerned in running the blockade, or in speculating in the Confederate loan, may be pleased with any event which may make difficulty between France and the United States, but I greatly doubt that the "merchants of London," as a body, are delighted to have either the commerce or politics of Mexico controlled from the Tuilleries. As for the statement just quoted, it contains a grave error of fact. Spain has never, that I am aware of, attempted "to extinguish the Monroe doctrine." On the contrary, from the moment she recognized the independence of her revolted colonies, she acquiesced in that doctrine, which, as far as concerned those colonies, was that the United States would not be indifferent to any attempt of France and the Holy Alliance to aid Spain in subjugating them.

Not only has Spain made no attempt to "extinguish" the Monroe doctrine, but conjointly with England she withdrew from the expedition lately undertaken in concert by the three powers, as soon as she found that France intended to conquer and occupy the country. It remains to be seen how far Spain, a proud and sensitive power of the Latin stock, will rejoice at having her ancient colonial kingdom of New Spain turned into an empire, for the benefit of a German prince, by the fiat of the sovereign of France, and with remainder to any other candidate to be named by him, if the Archduke Maximilian should decline.

The point, however, which I propose to present to illustrate is, that the doctrine, whose extinguishment is now considered by "the London merchants" so great a political and commercial benefit, was announced by President Monroe, not merely with the approval of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, but at his earnest and often repeated solicitations.

In December, 1822, the dominion of Spain over her former colonies on the continent of America being manifestly at an end, England determined so far to recognize them as to send consuls to some of the principal ports. In March following (1823) Mr. Canning, at that time Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed a dispatch to the British Minister at Madrid, in which, while he disclaimed, on the part of Great Britain, all intention of appropriating to herself the smallest portion of the late Spanish colonies, he intimated at the same time, his conviction, that "no attempt would be made by France to bring under her dominion any of those possessions, either by conquest or cession from Spain." France will be remembered, was at this time invading Spain for the purpose of putting down the constitutional government and restoring Ferdinand Seventh to absolute power. As the invasion drew near to a successful issue, symptoms began to appear of a design on the part of the French government, to reimburse themselves for the expenses of the expedition out of the American colonies, and in order to paralyze the expected opposition of England, to call a congress of the continental powers forming the "Holy Alliance." They were depended upon to sustain France in this movement, because the Spanish colonies were regarded by the members of the Holy Alliance as rebellious subjects setting at defiance the authority of their legitimate sovereign.

The great object which the British Government now proposed to itself, under the auspices of Mr. Canning, was to baffle these designs of France and the Holy Alliance on the Spanish colonies, and for this there were three motives: 1. To avenge the affront offered to Great Britain by the invasion of her ally, Spain; 2. To "redress the balance of power disturbed in the East by calling into existence a new world in the West"; 3. To procure for England the benefit of an unrestricted commerce with the American Colonies. Fearing, however, that a formal recognition of the independence of those colonies would involve England in a war with the continental powers, Mr. Canning determined to try the efficacy of an "open straightforward declaration of his future intentions." His first step, in order to give added weight to such a declaration, was to solicit the co-operation of the American Government. Accordingly, on the 16th

of August, 1823, in an interview with Mr. Rush, he inquired whether the United States would not join Great Britain in such a declaration, adding that if Mr. Canning "was satisfied that the knowledge that the United States would be opposed to it as well as England, could not fail to have its decisive influence in checking it." Mr. Rush, being without instructions, could make no reply to this overture, except that he would communicate it to his government.

On the 22d of the month, being about to leave town, Mr. Canning addressed an unofficial and confidential note to Mr. Rush, renewing the overture for a joint declaration to be made by the United States and Great Britain, to the effect that, while they aimed at the possession of no portion of the Spanish Colonies for themselves, and would not obstruct any amicable negotiations which Spain as the mother country might attempt with them, "they could not see the transfer of any portion of them to any other power with indifference."

Four days later, being then at Liverpool, Mr. Canning wrote a second letter to Mr. Rush, urging the joint declaration, on the ground that information had reached him, that as soon as France had effected her military objects in Spain, a proposal would be made for a European Congress to settle the affairs of Spanish America.

Five days later (31st August) Mr. Canning addressed a third letter to Mr. Rush from the country, intimating that events might make it necessary for him to act without waiting for the co-operation of the United States. On his return to town on the 18th of September, he had another conference with Mr. Rush on the same subject, in the course of which he pressed upon the American Minister, to the point of importance, the expediency of the proposed declaration. In case a Congress of the European powers should be called to dispose of the affairs of Spanish America, he stated that he should insist on the United States being represented. Mr. Rush yielded so far to Mr. Canning's urgent solicitations as to promise at length if Great Britain would at once recognize the Spanish Colonies, that he would take the responsibility, even without instructions, of joining in the Declaration.

Eight days after this interview, another conference took place between Mr. Rush and Mr. Canning, at the request of the latter still earnestly soliciting the co-operation of the United States. Mr. Rush having made the recognition of the Spanish Colonies by England a condition precedent, Mr. Canning now asked if he would not join in the declaration provided England would promise to recognize the Colonies hereafter. The subject was discussed at two other interviews between Mr. Canning and Mr. Rush, in the course of the autumn, and the reader will perhaps be pleased to see a specimen of the arguments, by which the former urged the adoption by the United States, in conjunction with England, of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Rush having stated that it had been the traditional rule of the government of the United States, not to interfere with European politics, Mr. Canning replied:

"However just such a policy might have been formerly, or might continue to be as a general policy, he apprehended that powerful and controlling circumstances made it inapplicable upon the present occasion. The question was a new and complicated one in modern affairs. It was also far more American as European to say no more. It concerned the United States under aspects and interests as immediate and commanding, as it did or could any of the States of Europe. They were the first power established on that continent, and confessedly the leading power. They were connected with Spanish America by their position, as with Europe by their relations; and they also stood connected with these new States by political relations. Was it possible that they could see with indifference their destiny decided upon by Europe? Could Europe expect this indifference? Had not a new epoch arrived in the relative position of the United States toward Europe which Europe must acknowledge? Were the great political and commercial interests which hang upon the destinies of the new Continent, to be canvassed and adjusted in this hemisphere, without the cooperation or even knowledge of the United States? Were they to be canvassed and adjusted, he would even add, without some proper understanding of the United States and Great Britain, as the two chief commercial and maritime States of both worlds? He hoped not, he would wish to persuade himself not."

Such was the vehemence with which Mr. Canning urged the United States to assume the ground of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Rush, of course, communicated these overtures from time to time to his government. His first dispatches on the subject were received in Washington by the end of August, 1823. The subject immediately engaged the attention of Mr. Monroe and his cabinet. In addition to the counsel of his official advisers, the President sought that of Mr. Jefferson, to whom he sent copies of Mr. Rush's letters. Mr. Jefferson warmly recommended the step proposed by Mr. Canning, and encouraged Mr. Monroe to make the desired declaration. His cabinet concurred in the advice, and accordingly, in his message at the opening of the next session of Congress, the President, after alluding to the radical difference of the political systems of Europe and America, expressed himself as follows:

"We owe it therefore to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have assumed the independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

Such, as far as Spanish America is concerned, was this celebrated declaration, to which Mr. Canning had so importantly urged the United States. In another part of the same message, and in reference to the negotiation with Russia, relative to the boundaries of the two powers on the North Western coast of the continent, President Monroe observed that,

"In the discussion to which the interests have given rise, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, and which has been confirmed by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

These two statements of principle, in parts of Mr. Monroe's message, remote from each other and relating to totally different subjects, form what is usually called the Monroe doctrine. Much confusion of ideas has existed with reference to its purport and intended application, which I shall not attempt on this occasion to explain. I will only observe that it has never, in any acceptance, received a legislative confirmation, that it rests upon its original basis, as an executive declaration, wise and seasonable at the time it was made, creditable to the administration from which it proceeded, and

benedictal to the country and the cause of free government throughout the world.

The message containing these declarations of President Monroe reached England, while the correspondence between Mr. Canning and the Prince de Polignac, the French ambassador at London, was in progress. "Fortunately," says Mr. Stapleton, the private Secretary and biographer of Mr. Canning, "just at the moment when these discussions were being carried on, the message of the President of the United States to their Congress arrived in Europe, in which document it was stated 'that any interference on the part of the great powers of Europe for the purpose of oppressing or controlling the destinies of the Spanish American States which had declared their independence, would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, and would be considered as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards them.'" Mr. Stapleton then claims that the correspondence of Mr. Canning with Mr. Rush, "mainly encouraged, if it did not originate to the government of the United States the idea of taking so firm and decisive a tone," and adds that, "when coupled with the refusal of Great Britain to take part in a Congress, it effectually put an end to the project of assembling one similar to those which had met at Vienna, Aix-la-Chapelle, Laybach and Verona."

The reception of the Presidential declaration by the English public in general and in Parliament might be called enthusiastic. Mr. (now Lord) Brougham said "the question with regard to South America now was, he believed, disposed of or nearly so; for an event had recently happened, than which no event had ever dispersed greater joy, exultation, and gratitude over all the freemen of Europe; that event, which was decisive on the subject, was the language held with respect to Spanish America, in the speech or message of the President of the United States to their Congress."

Mr. Stapleton, in quoting this remark of Lord Brougham, asks, "but was not that language which in Mr. Brougham's opinion was decisive on the subject, in a very great degree, if not wholly, the result of Mr. Canning's overture to Mr. Rush?"

Sir James Mackintosh, alluding to the message, said:

"That wise government, in grave but determined language, and with that reasonable but deliberate tone that becomes true courage, proclaims the principles of her policy and makes known the cases in which she reserves her own safety will compel her to take up arms for the defense of her States. I have already observed its coincidence with the declarations of England, which indeed is perfect, if allowance be made for the deeper, or at least more immediate interest, in the independence of South America, which our neighborhood gives to the United States. This coincidence of the two great English commonwealths (for so I delight to call them, and I heartily pray that they may be forever united in the cause of justice and liberty) cannot be contemplated without the most pleasure by every enlightened citizen of the earth."

Would that words like these were often heard in the British Parliament!

There was one point only in this part of the President's message to which Mr. Canning excepted. He understood, it to deny not only the right of other foreign powers to interfere for the recovery of the Spanish American Colonies, but the right of the mother country to continue her efforts for that purpose. He thought it necessary to declare that he did not assent to that principle, and it is quite doubtful whether Mr. Monroe, though he used the phrase "any European power," meant to interfere between Spain and her former colonies. Lord John Russell, however, urged that if, after the invasion of Spain by France, a Spanish army were sent by Ferdinand to re-subjugate the colonies, inasmuch as such Spanish army would have been set at liberty by the French occupation, the expedition should be regarded as virtually French, and as such resisted by England.

Such as far as Mexico is concerned, is the Monroe doctrine; such its origin, such its significance, such its history; urged, all but forced, on the United States by the impetuosity of England, hailed with rapture in her Parliament on its announcement, claimed on behalf of Mr. Canning as the work of his hands, admitted to have been decisive of the leading measure of his administration, now quoted among the studied insults which the United States have for fifty years been offering to Great Britain; another proof that instead of being a loyal friend to that country, she has shown herself to be a "grasping and a bullying enemy," and the "merchants of London" are rejoiced that a French invasion, the precise movement which Mr. Canning in 1823 urged the United States to join him in forbidding, has succeeded in trampling in the dust the policy which England then had so much at heart, and to which it is as much her interest now as ever to adhere.

Boston, 2d September, 1863.

[National Intelligencer, Sept. 26, 1863.]

A Candid Admission.

The Congressional Committee on "the Conduct of the War" state in their published report that "the Administration called by the people to the head of the Government, in this most critical period of the nation's history, has been more promptly and fully supported than that of any other Government of which history has preserved any record. The call of the President for money and men has been more than complied with; no legislation which he has deemed necessary had been denied by Congress; and the people have most nobly and generously supported and sustained what their representatives had promised in their name."

This statement is entirely just, and its justice, is not essentially diminished by anything that has occurred since it was originally made. The people to-day, though we believe a large majority of them dissent from some of the measures of the Administration, are not willing to say or do anything that can embarrass its operations or detract from its efficiency. Many see (or honestly think they see) that the Administration makes mistakes, and if they give expression to this belief in particular instances, it is because they desire to guard it against errors injurious to the cause of the Union, and not because of any "factious opposition" waged on purely political grounds. That there are others who do oppose the men and measures of the Administration for partisan reasons or objects, is undoubted; but they make little impression on public opinion, and do more damage to themselves than to the Administration. And yet, if we were to judge from the tone of certain Administration papers, we should be constrained to believe that there never was an Ad-

ministration which had so much to fear from the people as this, and if we should take them at their word, we should be compelled to infer, from the frequency of their appeals to "support the Administration," that never was an Administration so badly supported. We are glad to see that that intelligent Administration paper, the New York Evening Post, does not concur in this view, or imitate these parrot cries. In its number of the 24th instant it says:

"The Government has made mistakes; it has at times pursued an illogical, weak, and timid policy; it has done some things calculated to alienate popular sympathy; but, outside of that really unimportant class which have made personal ends paramount to the public good, it has always been able to rely upon a cordial, unconditional, and efficient support. No mere moral power in this country has been stronger in times past than party feeling; it has resembled the clasp of earlier states of society; men have given fortune, reputation, and ceaseless and unsparring efforts to the cause of their political party; nevertheless, the popular attachment to the Union has been stronger than party; and confidence in its stability, even in times of almost partisan madness, has risen above all considerations of interest, all social and domestic affections, all political claims and influences, until it has reached the dignity of an undying virtue. There are men who, forgetting the strength of this instinct of nationality, have at intervals in the war dimly prophesied our defeat because of our party rancors and dissensions. There are others, traitors at heart, who have labored to stimulate an organized resistance to the constituted authorities, using all the arts of the demagogue to inflame local and factional prejudice, and array one of the great parties of the country in open hostility to the war and the Government. But in every instance, in every State where this has been attempted, a temporary success only has rewarded the effort, and an honest disclosure of the designs of the men so engaged to the sober second thought of the people has always brought ignominious failure upon their schemes."

[For the Commonwealth.]

Union Meeting in Mayfield, Ky.

At a meeting of the Union citizens of Graves county, Ky., held at the Courthouse in Mayfield, Samuel Willet was elected chairman, and B. O. Jones appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the counties of Graves and Calloway, in this State, bordering on the line of the State of Tennessee, have recently suffered from rebel raids and guerrilla bands, and we are still threatened with these raids; and Union men have been robbed and plundered of their property, but no rebel sympathizer has suffered from them; these raids we have reasons to believe were made at the instance and request of the rebels in our midst. Therefore,

Resolved, That we organize under the amended State Guard act of the last Legislature, and request our able Governor, General Bramlette, to permit the Union men west of the Tennessee river to organize for their defense and protection.

Resolved, That we again tender our thanks and gratitude to General Harbut for his late order, in which he makes the rebel sympathizers in our midst responsible to the Union men for their losses caused by rebel and guerrilla raids; which order we heartily endorse, and which is in keeping with all his acts as a United States General, strengthening, as he does, the Union men and crushing treason and traitors. His policy, if carried out by all the departments and officers of the Government, would speedily result in crushing out all opposition to its authority.

Resolved, That we call the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all other officers controlling the trade in this part of Kentucky, to the fact that traitors have more protection in the trade of the country than Union men, all of which is the result of the facts being misrepresented to the proper authorities by pretended Union men and disguised traitors, most of whom reside in that sink of secession, rebellion, and crime, Paducah, Ky., headed by that old contraband dealer, the would-be Hon. L. S. Trimble. One of the results of the want of proper information is, that two well-known rebel sympathizers are now in the Government employ at Paducah, controlling the Union men as to how and what they shall trade in.

Resolved, That we hold that no man who is not an unconditional Union man should be permitted to hold any office in the civil or military department, and that no rebel sympathizer should be permitted to trade and speculate in a government's trade, endeavoring to overthrow; and we ask and desire that such action shall be taken by the authorities at Washington as will hereafter prevent disloyal men from exercising any privileges in the trade of the country.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the appointment of General A. J. Smith to the command of this district at Columbus; that we regard him as a man eminently qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon him in crushing treason and rebellion, and extending to the Union men in his department that protection which they have been so much in need of.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Journal, Missouri Republican, and Frankfort Commonwealth.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

SAM'L WILLET, Chairman.

B. O. JONES, Secretary.

The Provost Marshal General writes to the Governor of Illinois, under date of September 14: "Illinois stands credited upon the books of the Adjutant-General of the army with an excess of 44,851 over all calls for troops in 1861, 1862, and 1863, up to the 11th day of June. The quota of the State for the present draft is 26,700. The excess of troops heretofore furnished by it over this quota is 8,151. There will, therefore, be no draft in Illinois under the present call for its credit in the future demands of the General Government."

How to WIN.—A rich saddler, whose daughter was afterwards married to Dunk, the celebrated Earl of Halifax, ordered in his will that she should lose her fortune if she did not marry a saddler. The young Earl of Halifax, in order to win the bride, served an apprenticeship of seven years to a saddler, and afterwards bound himself to the rich saddler's daughter for life.

At church some clasp their hands so tight in prayer-time, that they cannot get them open when the contribution box comes round.

Fine Farm For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY FARM, situated one mile from the Versailles and Frankfort turnpike, eight and a half miles from the former and five and a half from the latter, to-wit:

CONTAINING ABOUT 350 ACRES. About 130 acres in timber, the balance in cultivation. It has on it a brick house, with eight rooms, besides kitchen and storeroom adjoining; brick negro house; a fine barn; stables; corn-crisb, &c., in fact all necessary out-buildings. Also a young apple orchard, and a large peach orchard, in fine bearing order.

For further information and terms, persons desirous of purchasing will please visit me on the premises. This is a fine stock farm.

RICHARD CRUTCHER.

Sept. 16, 1863-2w.

*Loc. Journal copy one week, Lex. Obs. & Reporter two weeks, and send bills to his office.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,.....E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Office in FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Valuable Scott Co. Farm and Slaves.

BY virtue of a judgment of the Scott Circuit Court rendered at the May term, 1863, in the suit of J. F. Bell and Joseph B. Kenney, trustees of G. F. and A. Thomas, vs. Thomas &c., the undersigned, as commissioner, will sell at public auction the following property, at the residence of George F. Thomas, about 8 miles from Georgetown, near the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike.

On Wednesday, 7th day of October, 1863, the farm on which George F. Thomas now resides containing

ABOUT 400 ACRES

of first rate land. The improvements on the place are all good, and there is an abundance of water and fine timber on it. Taken altogether, it is one of the best farms in Scott county.

Also 140 ACRES, about 2 miles from the last named tract, near the White Sulphur Springs. This land is all in grass except about 8 acres.

Also 50 ACRES adjoining the home place, and about 6 ACRES near the Frankfort turnpike.

Also 10 OR 12 VALUABLE SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children.

The land will be sold upon the following credit: One-third six, one-third in twelve, and one-third in eighteen months. The slaves upon a credit of six months. The purchasers, in all cases giving bonds, with good security, for the price, having the force and effect of a judgment, and lien to be reserved on the real estate for the payments. The slaves will be delivered at once, and possession of so much of the real estate will be delivered as the purchasers may desire to sow in grain this fall. Full possession of the whole will be given at the expiration of the leases for the present year.

J. F. BELL AND J. B. KENNEY, Commissioners.

September 9, 1863-tds.

Fair Warning!!

ALL persons having claims against the firm of T. S. & J. R. PAGE are requested to list them with the undersigned as soon as possible. All persons owing said firm are hereby notified that, unless they pay up within sixty days from this date, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Take notice of this and save costs.

HUGH RODMAN, Assignee.

Frankfort, August 10, 1863-2u.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2d DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being County Court day,) Twenty-six Likely Negroes,

men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farm hands.

J. W. COMBS, Sheriff Woodford County.

September 11, 1863-tds.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

Medical Notice.

I HAVE associated DOCTOR Wm. H. GARDNER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

HUGH RODMAN.

Frankfort, August 12, 1863-3m.

The First Of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY,.....JAS. M. SAFFELL.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of

Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins;

Plain and Figured Merinos;

Plain and Figured All

Wool Delaines;

And a large variety of other dress goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons;

White Goods, of every description;

Plaid Cottons; James & Linsey; Cloths; Cassimeres, and Vestings; Hats; Caps; Ladies Shoes; Quennawares; Glassware;

And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

RUGS,

DOOR MATTS,

&c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

P. S. We are receiving seasonable goods every week.

Sept. 11, 1863-4f.

Vacant Lot In South Frankfort FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the vacant lot in South Frankfort in the rear of my residence and opposite the corner of Rev. J. N. Norton's property, one and a half square from the bridge. A good bargain will be given.

Geo. W. TRIPLETT.

Frankfort, August 12th, 1863-4f.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD.

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1863.

The people of Ohio, the large mass of whom, as in every other loyal State, are loyal to the Constitution, laws, and Government of the United States have a hard time. They have too candidates for Governor, from whom a choice is to be made this month—Vallandigham and Brough. The former is a traitor, depending for his success upon disastres to the Federal arms, while the latter is a conditional Union man, who does not desire, and of course will not use his official influence, if elected, to promote, the restoration of the Government, and the restoration of the Union unless, and not until, slavery is destroyed. The election of Vallandigham would be a National calamity. On the other hand we cannot see how the real, disinterested Union man, could rejoice at the election of a man who limits his loyalty and Unionism by conditions. It would rejoice the true Union man throughout the Union if this great State, which has sent so many gallant soldiers to the field, could have a Governor who would rally all the resources of the State of Ohio to the restoration of the Union upon the proper basis. Governors of States are to exert a powerful influence upon the conduct, management, and result of this struggle for National existence, and instead of becoming the radical exponents of the malignant theory of the Abolition faction, should co-operate heartily in all proper measures for the preservation of the Constitution, the Union, and the Government formed by them. This "malignant theory" aims at the destruction of both—if carried out will result in the destruction of both. Its success prevents a restoration of the Nation, and can only end in general disorganization and ruin.

Gen. Frank Blair on Gen. Jim Lane.

The Blair family occasionally do and say some good things. Frank, fresh from the camp, and the battle field, where he had acted with much credit, made a speech in St. Louis, recently, in which he gives his opinion of Jim Lane, the master spirit of the Kansas-Missouri delegation, now at Washington to bully the President into a change of his men and policy in the Western Department. Although Frank speaks in strong terms, he hardly does the subject justice. The English vocabulary is insufficient. It would be a shame and a disgrace if this "debased and degraded" man, is allowed to dictate to the President and his Cabinet. But, as we have stated so often, we place great hope in the good sense and firmness of Mr. Lincoln.

Blair in his speech says: Our innocent people—twenty thousand of them—with their women and children, are to be punished because they can not hunt out and find Quantrell. And then this other man—no better than Quantrell—Lane, [great applause] is he to be allowed to come into Missouri and do deeds which, according to his own account, blacken him as black as the deeds which Quantrell did at Lawrence did him? [Applause and hisses]

I have seen a speech delivered by him since he came back from his search after Quantrell, in which he took very good pains not to find him; but he followed them into the State of Missouri, pillaging and destroying, and he came across a man by the name of Hook, who professed to be the best Union man in Jackson County. This man Hook, upon being interrogated, admitted that he had seen some of the guerrillas, and then it is reported that some one inquired of Lane what became of this man Hook, and he replied: "In hell, I left him in the hands of the executioners." It is not pretended that Hook had any thing to do with the Lawrence affair; that is not pretended, even by his murderer, and yet he was immolated. He was put into the hands of the executioner, according to Jim Lane's story, and the only palliation I can find for Jim Lane is, that he is such an infernal liar that no one believed that story as he told it. [Laughter and applause.] And there is a suspicion even, that he is debased and degraded enough to boast of a murder-committed when he even did not have the audacity to attempt it. [Applause.]

The pastoral relation which has existed between Rev. D. Stevenson and the Methodist congregation in this city, for the past year, has been dissolved. He has been one of the most faithful of ministers—earnestly devoted to the Master's work in this city. During his brief stay in our midst he has secured the confidence and esteem, not only of his church, but of the whole community. Having been elected to the laborious and responsible duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction, the church may for a time lose somewhat of his labors and influence, but the State, the cause of education, and of consequence, the cause of Christianity and morality, will be advanced. Mr. S., having been a practical teacher in one of the leading colleges in the West, his experience added to his well-known industry and earnestness in whatever cause he engages, will, in an eminent degree, qualify him for the duties of his office. He is succeeded, as Pastor, by the Rev. S. L. Robertson, who, thus far, has made a most favorable impression upon his congregation and those of our citizens who have had an opportunity of forming his acquaintance. He has entered upon his work in our midst with the proper zeal, and should receive, as he deserves, the earnest co-operation, not only of the church under his charge, but of every one who appreciates the value, and wishes the success, of the cause of religion.

Brigadier-General Helm, of the rebel army, slain in the battles in Northern Georgia, and a son of Gen. Helm, was a grandson of the famous Ben. Hardin, of Kentucky. His wife is a half-sister of the wife of President Lincoln.

Religious Notice.

We are requested to announce that Rev. D. N. Porter, M. D. of Eminence, will preach in the Baptist church, of this city, on next Sabbath, morning and evening. The public generally are invited to attend.

We are glad to be able to state that our watchful and vigilant Governor has issued orders to recruit a battalion for the protection of the capital. The duty, we understand has been assigned to Major John C. Brent, who is, in every respect, an excellent officer. Capt. Henry J. Sheets, late of the 9th Ky. Cavalry, and one of the most gallant officers, we learn, will recruit a company for this battalion. Capt. S. will have no difficulty in raising a company in Frankfort, where he is so favorably known.

The usual inducements, as regard pay, &c., are offered, and while the service may not prove as hazardous and laborious as it would be in the army, it will be equally honorable. We hope that the many gallant men, who have already done so much for the country and State, will fill up the ranks of this battalion. In Major Brent they will find every trait and qualification of a good officer. The battalion is to be mounted infantry.

[For the Commonwealth.] The Defense of Kentucky.

Editor Commonwealth: That which should be made of paramount importance with us, as Kentuckians, at this time, is the defense of our State. We should no longer rely upon the Federal army for that purpose. That army has done for us all that we have a right to expect, or ought to demand of it, viz: driven the armies of the rebels from our borders—completely and, and we trust, finally.

Still we dare not lay to ourselves the flattering notion, that we no longer need protection. Two years of bitter experience have taught us, that the disturbers of our peace, and apoliators of our property, are by no means confined to the armies proper of the rebellion. On the contrary, that when their army is vanquished, and driven out, predatory bands of guerrillas and outlaws infest the country, wherever a point is left unguarded, and that an armed force is indispensable to the safety and quiet of our people.

We have said that, having driven the rebel armies from our midst, we can not, and ought not, to expect the Federal forces to protect us from these miscreants. All the available forces of the Government should be massed and hurled against the organized forces of the rebellion until they are crushed. Already have we seen the sad results of scattering our armies for the protection of localities, whilst the policy of the enemy is, and has always been, to concentrate his troops and overwhelm our detachments. We hope to see no more of this, but trust that all the forces of the Government will be constantly concentrated and hurled against the enemy with a power which can but be irresistible.

Let localities protect themselves from raiders, robbers, and guerrillas. They can easily do so, and if they will not they do not deserve protection. But to insure this, there must needs be organization, and it is to this that we would direct attention in this communication.

To our mind the best, we may say the only, practicable mode of protecting the State is the organization of a State force for the purpose. Not a large army, for that is not required, but a few regiments of picked men well mounted and armed, under the command of able, experienced and determined officers, whose exclusive business it shall be to patrol the State and exterminate these bands of plunderers. We would urge upon the members of the Legislature the importance of this step, and trust they will appreciate its importance, and make it the very first subject of their consideration. Let them make the necessary appropriation, and authorize the Executive at once to organize at least 2,500 mounted men, for the especial duty. In other words, let them make provisions to foot the bills, and give Gov. Bramlette the contract of ridding our State of guerrillas, and our word for it, we shall have no more thieving raids and bridge-burnings in Kentucky.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.—The London Daily News says, that, owing to the large increase in the yield, the harvest is estimated to be worth £20,000,000 to £30,000,000 more than that of last year.

Although near two weeks have passed since the great battle of Chickamauga, the details are distressingly, and we think unnecessarily, meagre. All we have heard in relation to it amounts to little more than the speculations of the "shambling Shanks" and the "fugacious Furay," the dispatches from Washington, and the names of some of the killed and wounded.

A lady, just returned from a foreign tour, said her husband purchased, among other things during their travels, a lot of stationary to put in the necks.

A MODEL POSTMASTER.—The Evansville Journal says that Mr. John Ingle, Sr., postmaster at Saundersville, Ind., for the last forty years, wrote to the third Assistant a few days ago asking a settlement of his account for the last twenty years. He received his account a day or two ago, which showed a balance in his favor of twenty-seven dollars and upwards.

Hoops and skirts are quite exploded in Paris, bunched mohair skirts being used instead.

The most commendable things in most rhymers are undoubtedly their "refrains."

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The following circular has been addressed to the Master of each Subordinate Lodge in the State of Kentucky, and we insert it lest it may not reach, by mail, the officer to whom it is addressed.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
GRAND LODGE,
FRANKFORT, Sept. 16th, 1863.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: By order of the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, I am instructed to notify your Lodge to be represented at the approaching Annual Communication, commencing at the Masonic Temple in Louisville, on the 19th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to be prepared to pay all dues to the Grand Lodge.

A full attendance is required, as business of vital interest will come before the Grand Lodge.

Lodges not reporting returns for former years, are required to report for those years. If blanks are required, notify me; they will be promptly furnished, and all business connected with my office will be attended to without delay.

I will be in attendance at the Masonic Temple on Saturday the 17th of October, to receive returns and dues, in order to facilitate the business of the Grand Lodge.

Yours fraternally,
P. SWIGERT, G. S.

General Sam. Houston, whose death we have announced, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia. His father, an officer in the war of the Revolution, died in 1807, leaving a widow and nine children. Soon after Mrs. H. and all her children crossed the Alleghany Mountains and took up her residence near the Tennessee river, then the boundary between white men and the Cherokee Indians. Sam. was soon placed in a country store, but was soon employed only a few weeks when he ran off and spent several months among the Cherokee Indians. When eighteen years of age he enlisted as a private in the United States army, and was soon made an ensign. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Horse Shoe, under Gen. Jackson, in 1814, and was dangerously wounded. After peace he was made a lieutenant, but resigned, and studied law in Nashville. He was soon after elected District Attorney of Davidson county, Tennessee, and Major-General of the State, and in 1823 was sent to Congress. He was re-elected in 1825, and chosen Governor in 1827.

This latter office, in consequence of a domestic affliction, he resigned in 1829, and again made his home among the Cherokee Indians, with whom he remained for three years, and became exceedingly popular with them. Subsequently he was elected a member of the State Convention which met at San Felipe de Austin in 1833, and after adopting a constitution, addressed a memorial to the Government of Mexico, setting forth the reasons why Texas should be recognized as one of the States of the Mexican Confederacy. The distinguished patriot Gen. Houston took in the war that followed this movement is well known. He was the first President of the new Republic in 1836, and was again elected to the same office in 1841. On the admission of Texas into the Union in 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served several years, and on his final return to Texas he was again chosen Governor of the State. This office he held for a short time after the war broke out.

Diphtheria is raging fearfully at Stratton, Vermont. Some neighborhoods are so afflicted that it is with difficulty that help can be procured to take care of the sick.

Gertrude Weber, a servant girl, was so badly beaten with broomsticks by her New York mistress, because she proposed to leave her situation, that her life is despaired of.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY Sept. 30, 1863.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Buckles et al vs Lambert, Hardin; affirmed.
Ransdall vs Shropshire, Bourbon; reversed.
Troutman et al vs Barnes, Nelson; reversed.
Obst vs Montgomery, Lou. Chy; reversed.

Jones et al vs Griffin et al, Trigg; appeal dismissed, failure to file record in time.
Stockton et al vs Stockton and Forman et al vs Same, Fleming; response to petition for rehearing delivered and petition overruled.
Jones et al vs McCawley et al, Jefferson; argument continued by Isaac Caldwell for appellees.

THURSDAY, October 1st, 1863.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Sheets et al vs Grubbs' ex'r, Montgomery; affirmed.
Sewell vs Hitt's ad'r, Carroll; reversed.
Jones vs Horvack et al, Kenton; reversed.
Thomas vs Downing, Oldham; reversed.

Jones et al vs McCawley et al, Jefferson; argument concluded by Judge Pirtle, for appellants. Betts vs Thompson et al, Scott; order of dismissal set aside and time given appellant until Monday next, to respond to rule.

DIED.

At Port Hudson, La., on the — day of July 1863, of typhoid fever, WALTER B. LEWIS, Esq., formerly of this county, and latterly of Madison county, Mississippi, in the 36th year of his age.

Thus, in the prime of his manhood, has passed away one of the noblest and best of earth's inhabitants. Kind, generous, loving, and true, he was dearly beloved by his relatives and friends. Tender as a woman, yet brave as the lion, he won the respect and esteem of all who came under his influence. When the messenger of death came it found him not unprepared. He knew "in whom he had believed;" he had "fought the good fight, he had kept the faith," and he realized "that henceforth there was laid up for him a crown of rejoicing, which God, the righteous judge, should administer unto him." Calmly, patiently, and triumphantly he awaited the great change; his faith firm and unshaken in that Savior whom he had so devotedly served. Truly do the words of the poet describe his dying hour:

"Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies,
While Heaven and earth combine to say,
How blest the righteous when he dies."

Died, on the 11th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, BETTIE, daughter of the Hon. Samuel and Sarah B. Haycraft, after a severe and protracted illness.

Bettie was the third daughter, and save one, the youngest child of her venerable parents. She was indeed in the affections of the family was Benjamin of the household; and in the language of Jacob, the child of their old age, of whom to "be bereaved they are bereaved."

In the morning of life, when she was only eleven years of age, Bettie became a firm believer in the gospel of Christ, and a member of the Baptist Church, and from that day to the day of her death this young soldier of the cross:

"Was not ashamed to own her Lord,
Or to defend his cause."

The Louisville Democrat, of Sept. 25, says, we are deeply grieved to hear of the death of our friend Colonel Marion C. Taylor, of the Fifteenth Kentucky infantry, who was killed in the late battle in Georgia. We have not learned any of the particulars of this sad event. The field officers of this regiment seem to be doomed. Among all the survivors of this terrible battle there is not a nobler man than was Marion Taylor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863-64.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-6.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863-64.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-64.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-64.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1853. August 12, 1863-64.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863-64.

We are authorized to announce ABIJAH GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-64.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863-64.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863-64.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. HITCHCOCK'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—We are pleased to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that Rev. Dr. Hitchcock will open a male school, early in October. Dr. Hitchcock has a high reputation as a teacher, having taught very many years, successfully in Baltimore.

Notice.
COMPELLED TO MAKE PREPARATION for a heavy payment on a late purchase for educational purposes, the subscriber has placed all notes due him in the hands of Thos. N. Lindsay, Esq., for collection. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me by note, who will call on Mr. Lindsay, with the money, before the 1ST OF OCTOBER, will avoid the costs of suit. Sept. 16, 1863-64. B. B. SAYRE.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL
WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH INST.
Tuition, per school year, \$75.
Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family. Sept. 4, 1863-64.

Colonization Notice.
The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th of October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.
Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

Runaway Negroes.
RUNAWAY from the undersigned, on or about the middle of March, 1863, and the last of February, 1863, the following NEGROES, to-wit: One negro boy, named IKE, calls himself "Ike Knights." Said boy is about 21 years of age, of copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighs about 130 pounds, very sprightly and quick spoken, with very large eyes, commonly called pop eyes. One negro man named SAM, calls himself "Sam Dickerson." Said boy is about 30 years old, of a copper color, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very heavy set, and weighs about 180 pounds; said boy is very quiet in his manner.

I will give the reward authorized by law for the apprehension and delivery of said boys to me at my house, in Shelby county, near the town of Concordia, or their delivery and confinement in the jail of Franklin county. I will give a reward of \$50 for the apprehending and confinement of each in the county jail of any county in Kentucky, outside of the counties of Franklin, Henry, Shelby, Owen, Anderson, or Jefferson.

JAS. FULTON,
Adm'r of J. A. Sacra, deceased.
Oct. 2, 1863-64.
*Lou. Journal copy weekly to amount of \$4, and send bill to this office.

HOP! HOP!! HOP!!!
THERE will be a Grand Hop, at the Capital Hotel, ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863.

COMMITTEE.
Ed. Keenan, C. Bailey,
Jno. M. Hewitt, Jr., A. Conary,
Chas. T. Campbell, R. B. Taylor,
Sept. 30, 1863-64.

United States Five-Twenties Loan.
I WILL furnish United States 6 per cent. bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par.
Apply to me at Farmers Bank.
J. B. TEMPLE.
Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863-64.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL, FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 19, 1863.
It is hereby ordered that all citizens who have received arms, either from the State or General Government, will report the same, by letter, to this office immediately. Captains and other officers of "State Guards" and "Home Guards," will report, without delay, the number of arms received from every source, the disposition made of the same, and in whose hands said arms now are. This order includes the arms known as "Lincoln Guns." A strict compliance of this order will obviate the necessity of sending an office into every house, where arms are known to have been carried.

By order of the Governor:
S. G. SUDDARTH,
Quarter-Master General.

Sept. 19, 1863-2w&4w.
*Eagle, Maysville; Observer & Reporter, Lexington; Tribune, Danville; Citizen, Paris; Journal and Democrat, Louisville; Monitor, Owensboro; each copy two weeks and send bill to Q. M. Gen'l.

Return Your Guns.

All persons who received arms from me, as Captain of the Frankfort Home Guard, are hereby requested to deliver them without delay, to the Quarter Master General, at his office. Any accoutrements or ammunition such persons may have in their possession, being the property of the city, will be returned to the Mayor, George W. Gwin, Esq., but the guns to the Quarter Master General. J. M. MILLS.
Sept. 30, 1863-3t [Ch. Q. M. G.]

TO MILLINERS AND MERCHANTS!

DEVOU & CO.,
83 & 85 PEARL STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
WHOLESALE FINE MILLINERY GOODS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

WE are now prepared to offer for your inspection, a large and elegant stock of LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW, FUR, AND FELT HATS AND BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, HEAD-DRESSES, BELTINGS, &c., including every description of MILLINERY GOODS. Our facilities for manufacturing CLOAKS, SACQUES, AND MANTILLAS from all the new fabrics, are such that we can supply them lower than you can get them elsewhere. Our stock of SHAWLS comprise all the novelties in both Foreign and Domestic.

Our buyer being constantly in New York, we will offer all goods in our line at lowest market prices for Cash.
"A call before purchasing elsewhere, will result to your advantage." Respectfully,
DEVOU & CO.,
83 and 85 Pearl St., Cincinnati.
Sept. 28, 1863-3w.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM BROWN AND JOHN BROWN were committed to the Clay county jail for the murder of James B. Lytle, an officer while in the discharge of his duties as such, have died from justice, and are now going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of each of the said Wm. Brown and John Brown, and their delivery to the jailer of Clay county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor: THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
E. L. VASWINKLE, Secretary of State.
JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.
William Brown is about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, Auburn hair, red complexion, weighs about 144 pounds, quick spoken, lips in speech, said to be left-handed, and has a scar on his left thigh. John Brown is about 21 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, light hair, eyes of greyish cast, swarthy complexion, stern and down countenance, one bone of his right arm has been broken. Wm. and John Brown are brothers.

Sept. 26, 1863-w&4w3m.
KENTUCKY VETERAN CAVALRY.
THE undersigned has been authorized, by the Governor of Kentucky, to raise a regiment of Veteran Cavalry under general orders, Nos. 191 and 216, from the War Department.

The regiment will be composed of men who have served nine months or more and who have been honorably discharged.
To such men as may enlist in this regiment a bounty of four hundred and two dollars will be paid as follows:

1. Each recruit upon being mustered into service, shall be paid one month's pay in advance.....	\$13 00
First installment of bounty.....	25 00
Premium.....	2 00
Total payment on muster.....	40 00

2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... \$50 00

3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service, he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty..... 50 00

4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

5. At the first regular pay day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid..... 50 00

8. At the expiration of three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid..... 75 00

IV. If the government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of volunteers who die in service shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

The term of service is three years or the war. This is the only regiment of Veteran Cavalry to be raised in the State, and consequently is the only mounted Regiment which will receive the above splendid bounty. The inducements to enter this Regiment are believed to be unequalled by those offered by any other organization.

Communications are requested from such officers as may desire to raise Companies or Battalions for the Regiment, stating the number of recruits they can bring into the Regiment, their term of service and the Regiment with which they have been connected.

Full information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A furlough of thirty days is guaranteed such men as may re-enlist in the Regiment.

Camps of organization will be designated in due time.

JOHN MASON BROWN,
Major 10th Ky. Cavalry,
Post Office: Frankfort, Kentucky.
Sept. 25, 1863-1m.
*Danville Tribune copy 1 month and send bill to us for Major Brown, on first insertion.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S WHOLESALE COLUMN!

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE.

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY.

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

SILKS & DRESS GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

IN

CINCINNATI.

Which we offer to Merchants at

LOW PRICES!

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

FRENCH MERINOS,
MAGENTA MERINOS,
AZULEY MERINOS,
COBURES,
MODE ALPACAS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
POIL DE CHEVRES,
WOOLEN PLAIDS,
FRENCH REPPS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTHS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

COR. FIFTH AND VINE.

We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,
RICH PLAID SHAWLS,
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE.

6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BRUNNEN SKIRTS,
WASH STON SKIRTS,
ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

BLEACHED

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate the
business of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is **ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,** and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.
The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unencumbered, \$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 92
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,968 05

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,600 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,060 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,200 00

Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., (G.M.T.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,800 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00

N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00

Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,360 00

Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,000 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000 80,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 42,940 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 26,000 26,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, 1853 & 1858, 7 per cent, annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,500 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 205,000 200,900 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00

United States 5-20s, Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00

U. S. Treasury Notes, [August], 73-10 per cent, semi-annual interest, 57,300 60,165 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000 35,650 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00

Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00

Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 45,600 00

Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1829, 1863, 18,000 15,896 00

Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 90,000 00

250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,500 00

107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00

50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00

50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,150 00

30 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00

200 Shares Rovers Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Safe Fund Bk's S'tk, Boston, Mass., 10,000 10,300 00

200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S'tk, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,000 00

100 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bk's S'tk, Phil. Pa., 20,000 22,800 00

140 Shares Eta Bk's Stock, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00

100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,500 00

200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,600 00

100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 9,900 00

275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750 13,750 00

440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 51,040 00

500 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00

250 Shares State Bk's Stock, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00

150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'king Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 7,500 11,250 00

400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000 42,000 00

300 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 39,000 00

800 Shares Butcher & Drovers Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00

100 Shares City Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 14,000 00

100 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

200 Shares Bk of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,400 00

100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

300 Shares Mercantile Bank Traders Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 31,800 00

100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,000 00

200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,000 00

1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00

200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 46,000 00

820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,280 00

400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk, New York City, 30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River Bk's Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Bk of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's Stock, New York City, 20,000	20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,600 00
500 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	23,600 00
150 Shares S. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City, 15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company,...	\$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.

Losses adjusted and due, None.

Losses adjusted and not due, \$5,628 83

Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proof, 137,107 12

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.

Total Liabilities, \$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD COUNTY, ss.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described Bonds, or any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etina Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,

FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal this day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

No. 29, Renewal.]

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Etina Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the business of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and that he has taken the oath of office, and is qualified to act as Agent for the said Company in this State.

Attest, in presence of me, the undersigned, that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Etina agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Brecken county.

Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade "

Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton "

W. L. Brownell, Cynthiana, Harrison "

Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas "

Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll "

Alex. R. Murray, Cloverport, Breck'ridge county.

David S. McGorty, Danville, Boyle "

Stephen Eliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin "

John M. Skiles, Edinburg, Lincoln "

John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin "

Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming "

Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott "

Philip H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson "

A. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian "

Stephen Powers, Harrodsburg, Hancock "

Jas. A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer "

Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette "

Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard "

Fred. B. Morine, Lebanon, Marion "

Wm. Peabody, Louisville, Jefferson "

James Broderick, Mayville, Mason "

Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery "

Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry "

John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine "

Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen "

Thos. M. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell "

John O'Brien, Owensboro, Daviess "

Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon "

John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken "

Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison "

Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington "

Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston "

James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby "

Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln "

Dan'l M. Bowman, Versailles, Woodford "

A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke "

H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin "

July 20-2v.

List showing Number of Volunteers Furnished by Each Congressional District of the State of Kentucky, to United States Army.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Fulton..... 0

Hickman..... 7

Ballard..... 4

McCracken..... 150

Graves..... 210

Marshall..... 210

Callaway..... 94

Trigg..... 94

Lyon..... 70

Caldwell..... 139

Livingston..... 176

Union..... 25

Webster..... 64

Total..... 1,159

SECOND DISTRICT.

Christian..... 548

Hopkins..... 200

Muhlenburg..... 539

Henderson..... 190

Daviess..... 407

Madison..... 402

Hancock..... 188

Breckinridge..... 537

Grayson..... 564

Butler..... 110

Edmonson..... 111

Total..... 5,228

THIRD DISTRICT.

Russell..... 367

Cumberland..... 492

Clinton..... 454

Monroe..... 613

Metcalfe..... 415

Barren..... 328

Allen..... 357

Warren..... 381

Logan..... 327

Todd..... 193

Hart..... 487	
Adair..... 187	
Meade..... 386	
Ballitt..... 236	
Larue..... 285	
Marion..... 738	
Washington..... 239	
Nelson..... 91	
Spencer..... 325	
Taylor..... 440	
Green..... 469	
Shelby..... 261	
Anderson..... 813	
Casey..... 5,856	
Total..... 5,856	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Jefferson..... 5,037

Adair..... 248

Henry..... 352

Owen..... 82

Total..... 5,719

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Gallatin..... 136

Harrison..... 320

Boone..... 123

Trimble..... 4